

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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WHY THE PROTECTIVE POLICY?

Recently the Missouri house of representatives adopted a resolution asking congress for a tariff duty of two cents a pound on the metallic contents of zinc ore. Missouri's only metal mining industry is that of zinc and lead, but 95 per cent of the mines are now closed down by the flood of imports from abroad. The Missourians naturally and reasonably want their mines in operation; they want their miners employed and their natural resources developed and the money for zinc and lead spent at home instead of being sent across the seas to fill the pockets of foreigners. So they want protection for their mining industry.

In this respect all Missourians are Republicans, no matter what ticket they may vote. When a Missourian or any one else adopts or advocates protection, he is adopting and advocating the principles of the Republican party. The rate of duty may be high or low, but if it is for the purpose of protection it is then in thorough accord with Republican doctrines.

This illustrates the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties on the tariff question. Incredible as it may seem, there are many persons who still think that the difference between the two great political parties on this question is merely a difference of opinion as to a high or low tariff; that the one party favors a high tariff while the other favors a low tariff. This is far from the truth. The difference between the parties on this question as to the economic principles on which these rates should be founded.

The Republican party believes in protection, but this does not necessarily mean a high tariff. On the other hand the Democratic party is opposed to protection. It favors a tariff for revenue, but this does not necessarily mean a low tariff on any particular commodity. The tariff law on the books now is a Democratic tariff-for-revenue measure, but there are many commodities on which it levies a duty of 60 per cent.

PUBLIC MONEY FOR PARTY ENDS.

Perhaps the most grossly partisan law ever enacted by a state legislature was that enacted at the direction of the Non-Partisan party caucus by the North Dakota legislature providing for the withdrawal of all legal printing from every newspaper in the state and of the persuasion of the party in power. This law provides for the concentration of all legal printing, public and private, in one newspaper in each county to be politically designated. It has been estimated that the amount of printing thus provided for the maintenance of Non-Partisan organs will average six thousand dollars per year per county. It will come out of the pockets of the people of all political parties, but it will be used to build up papers engaged in promoting the cause of the party and politicians in power, many of the papers being owned by the organization in office. Here, under the liberal legislation of the Republican party, every paper in the state, regardless of politics, fulfilling certain qualifications, was eligible to a share of the legal printing. Under this law, however, this public printing is made partisan and personal spoils.

Another law, similarly inspired, provides an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars a year to be used in propaganda in behalf of the present state administration, legislative and administrative, in North Dakota, justified on the ground that it is intended to promote immigration. Defense of the administration, of course, involves defense of the policies espoused by the party in power in North Dakota, and the measure simply means that all the people of the state, no matter to what party they belong, are to be taxed to pay the campaign bills of the party in power. No political party in this country ever before undertook to use the public treasury for such a purpose, if we except the publicity activities of the present national administration, which have at least hugged the border line of partisan propaganda paid for by public funds.

The cablegrams state that the details of a world-wide "labor state" are being worked out at Paris. This "labor state" is to operate in conjunction with the superstate created under the league of nations plan now proposed. In other words we are to have class boundaries substituted for national boundaries. The future conflicts are to be world-wide class or occupational conflicts, and the future wars world-wide civil wars. That is true Bolshevism.

A Portland, Ore., dispatch says: "A monument in junk, the most stupendous assortment of debris ever gazed on by mortal eye, —ten million dollars worth—in Vancouver Barracks." There are many junk piles of this kind in the country at present, but all of them put together will not compare as a junk heap with the Democratic party after the next national election.

The theory that no one can be against the league of nations scheme proposed by Mr. Wilson without being against a league of nations that does not sacrifice America's rights and interests and involve this country in every war of the future, is a wicked and unpatriotic doctrine,—but that does not prevent its being entertained and advertised by some people.

The Columbia, S. C., Record says that President Taft places country above party. One can understand how strongly that must appeal to the Democratic organ of a state so consistently and perpetually non-partisan as South Carolina.

Saving the world for democracy is going to be a small job for Mr. Wilson compared with that of saving the Democracy from extinction at the hands of the indignant American voter when he gets another opportunity to go to the polls.

It's news to most of the men who actually participated in the war to know that what they fought for was to save the world for socialism, and to substitute the red flag for internationalism for the red, white and blue of the republic.

The New York World complains that the last congress will illustrate. Well, it doesn't take a college graduate to play Uncle Tom to an executive Simon Legree.

Norm Haggood, the well known administration hornblower, has been appointed minister to Denmark. Hamlet was right about the state of Denmark. There is.

Thomas R. Marshall says things have changed some since Washington's day. Yes, indeed. For instance, the vice presidents of Washington's day were John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

George Creel will go rattling down the ages as the man who took the sense out of "censorship."

Mount Whitney Region Mineral Wealth Shown

The Inyo range, the Mount Whitney region, and Owens Valley, which lies between these two ranges, in eastern California, are described in a report just issued by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, as Professional Paper 114. This region is off the main lines of travel and is not so well known as other parts of the state, but when the roads and railway facilities are improved, Owens Valley, which affords the easiest access to the region, will certainly become famous for its magnificent scenery. The Sierra Nevada, which reaches its highest point in Mount Whitney, forms the west wall of Owens Valley, and as it rises abruptly above the valley without intervening foothills the range displays its majestic height far more imposingly here than anywhere else along its course. The top of the Sierra Nevada is readily accessible by trails that start from the pleasant towns of Lone Pine, Independence, Big Pine, and Bishop. Good roads extend in to the heart of the range from Bishop, the chief town in Owens Valley, so that an automobile trip of hardly more than an hour will take the traveler to the headwaters of Bishop Creek, whose profoundly glaciated canyons and spacious amphitheaters are among the most impressive in the entire range. The country west of the crest of this part of the Sierra Nevada is included in the proposed Roosevelt National park.

The region is rich in mineral resources—silver, lead, zinc, tungsten, gold, and marble—and the waters of Owens Lake yield soda and other chemicals. The mines at Cerro Gordo, in the Inyo range, have produced more lead-silver ore than any other mines in California, their output of base bullion between 1889 and 1877 amounting to \$7,000,000. After those early flush times the mines long lay idle, but in recent years they have been reopened, and Cerro Gordo has again become California's foremost producer of lead ore.

In 1913 large bodies of tungsten ore were discovered in the Tungsten hills, west of Bishop. They remained practically unknown until the spring of 1916, when outside interests bought them and began to develop them energetically. By midsummer two mills had been completed and were in active operation, and the district has since supplied a large quantity of tungsten. Geologic conditions similar to those in the Tungsten hills prevail over a wide extent of country along the east slope of the Sierra Nevada. The places of contact of the intrusive granites with other rock shown in the geologic maps accompanying the paper, are the most likely places to prospect for other similar bodies of tungsten ore.

A copy of Professional Paper 114, which is entitled "A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Inyo Range and the Eastern Slope of the Southern Sierra Nevada, California," by Adolph Knopf, may be obtained from an application to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

JEFF DAVIS' CAPTOR DIES IN TENNESSEE.

(By Associated Press)
 JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., March 31.—Casper Knoble, aged 74, a war veteran credited with having captured Jefferson Davis at the close of the war, is dead here.

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YERINGTON MINES REPORT IS READY

The Yerington or Mason Valley district, in western Nevada, is next to Ely, the most productive copper district in the state. Before 1912 it had not produced much copper, but from 1912 to the end of 1918 it produced 80,000,000 pounds. The ore deposits of the district are described in detail in a report recently issued by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, as Professional Paper 114.

Mining began in the Yerington district at least as early as 1865, when attempts were made at the Ludlow mine, to work bodies of oxidized copper ore. Before 1907, however, mining in the district was intermittent and the mineral output was small. The most important of the early operations was the mining of natural blueschists, which occurred in the outcrops of the chief ore bodies of the Yerington district and many thousands of which were mined to furnish the copper sulphate used in the mills at Virginia City in the Washoe process of winning the silver of the great bonanza ore bodies of the Comstock lode. In those early days a smelter was built at Ludlow, but it was not successful. A smelter was built also at the blueschist mine, on the west end of the range, but it was not successful either, and a smelter built at Yerington station made no considerable output. These early attempts were directed, chiefly to mining the oxidized ores, which were more easily smelted than the sulphide ore. In the absence of transportation facilities the ores of primary ore, which were abundant in low grade, were not commercially attractive.

Efforts in the district revived about 1907. Some of the ore bodies were mined by open-pit methods, some by underground methods, and some by both. The district is rich in mineral resources—silver, lead, zinc, tungsten, gold, and marble—and the waters of Owens Lake yield soda and other chemicals. The mines at Cerro Gordo, in the Inyo range, have produced more lead-silver ore than any other mines in California, their output of base bullion between 1889 and 1877 amounting to \$7,000,000. After those early flush times the mines long lay idle, but in recent years they have been reopened, and Cerro Gordo has again become California's foremost producer of lead ore.

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CALUMET

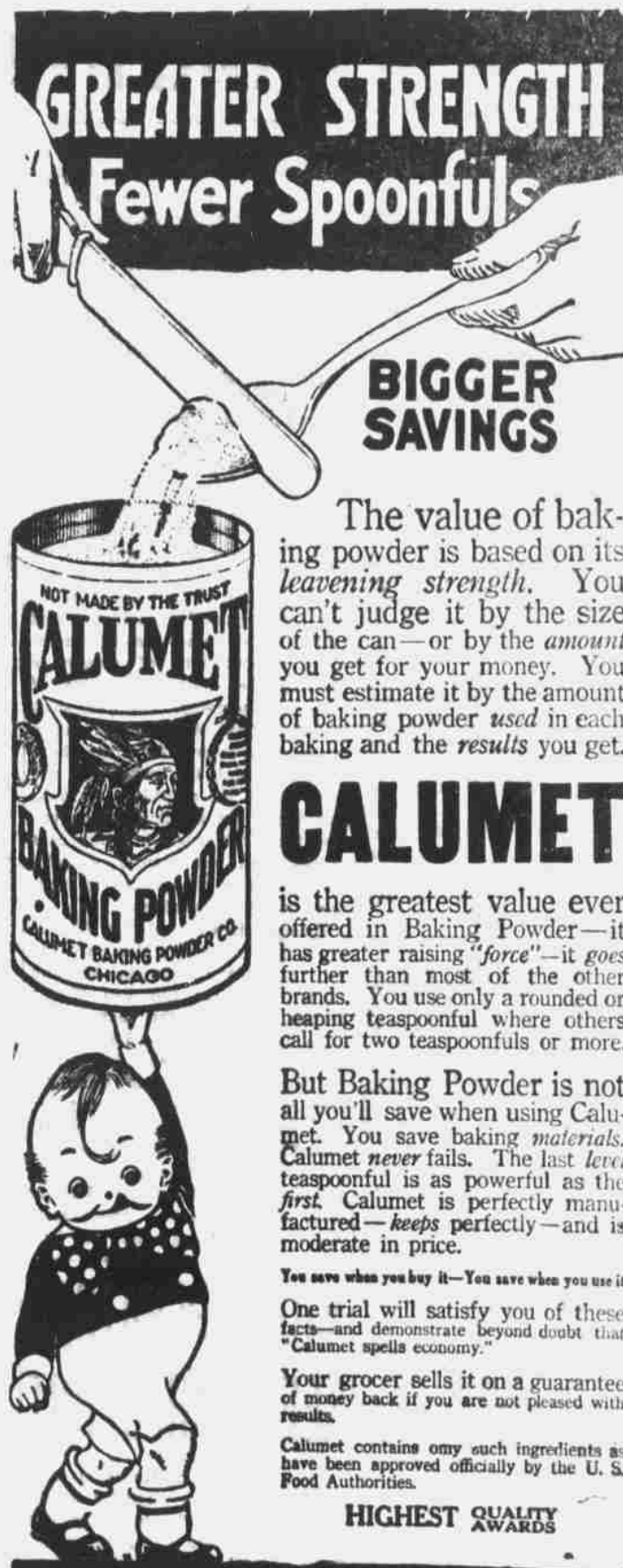
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